

# Pre-Calculus Quarter 1 Test 3 Review Answer Key

$$1) a) f(1) = (1)^3 - 3(1) + 5$$

$$= 1 - 3 + 5$$

$$f(1) = \boxed{3}$$

$$b) f(-2) = (-2)^3 - 3(-2) + 5$$

$$= -8 + 6 + 5$$

$$f(-2) = \boxed{3}$$

$$c) f(x-2) = (x-2)^3 - 3(x-2) + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x-2)(x-2)(x-2) - 3(x-2) + 5 \\ & (x^2 - 4x + 4)(x-2) - 3x + 6 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x^2 + 8x + 4x - 8 - 3x + 6 + 5$$

$$f(x-2) = \boxed{x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 3}$$

$$d) f(2x) = (2x)^3 - 3(2x) + 5$$

$$f(2x) = \boxed{8x^3 - 6x + 5}$$

$$e) f(x+h) = (x+h)^3 - 3(x+h) + 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x+h)(x+h)(x+h) - 3x - 3h + 5 \\ & (x^2 + 2xh + h^2)(x+h) - 3x - 3h + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^3 + x^2h + 2x^2h + 2xh^2 + xh^2 + h^3 - 3x - 3h + 5$$

$$f(x+h) = \boxed{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 3x - 3h + 5}$$

$$2) a) (g \circ f)(x) = g(x-1) = (x-1)^2 = \boxed{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$b) (g \circ h)(x) = g(\sqrt{x^2 - 16}) = (\sqrt{x^2 - 16})^2 = \boxed{x^2 - 16}$$

$$c) (f \circ g \circ h)(x) = h(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 16}$$

$$g(\sqrt{x^2 - 16}) = (\sqrt{x^2 - 16})^2 = x^2 - 16$$

$$f(x^2 - 16) = (x^2 - 16) - 1 = \boxed{x^2 - 17}$$

$$d) (f \circ h \circ g)(x) = g(x) = x^2$$

$$h(x^2) = \sqrt{(x^2)^2 - 16} = \sqrt{x^4 - 16}$$

$$f(\sqrt{x^4 - 16}) = \boxed{\sqrt{x^4 - 16} - 1}$$

$$3) a) \frac{(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h) - 4 - (x^2 - 3x - 4)}{h} = \frac{\cancel{x^2} + 2xh + h^2 - 3x - 3h - 4 - \cancel{x^2} + 3x + 4}{h}$$

$$= \frac{2xh + h^2 - 3h}{h} = \boxed{2x + h - 3}$$

$$b) \frac{3(x+h) - 2 - (3x - 2)}{h} = \frac{\cancel{3x} + 3h - 2 - \cancel{3x} + 2}{h} = \frac{3h}{h} = \boxed{3}$$

LCU:  $\frac{1}{x(x+h)}$

$$c) \frac{\frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x(x+h)}} = \frac{x - (x+h)}{xh(x+h)} = \frac{-h}{xh(x+h)} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{x(x+h)}}$$

or  $\boxed{\frac{-1}{x^2 + xh}}$

$$4) a) f(x) = 3x - 2$$

$$y = 3x - 2$$

$$x = 3y^{-1} - 2$$

$$x + 2 = 3y^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x+2}{3} = y^{-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x+2}{3}$$

yes  
one to one

$$b) y = x + 20$$

$$x = y^{-1} + 20$$

$$x - 20 = y^{-1}$$

$$y^{-1} = x - 20$$

yes  
1 to 1

$$c) f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 6}$$

$$y = \sqrt{3x - 6}$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 + 6}{3}$$

$$x^2 = 3y^{-1} - 6$$

$$x^2 + 6 = 3y^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 6}{3} = y^{-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x^2 + 6}{3}$$

yes 1 to 1

5) a)  $(x_1, y_1) = (2, -4)$   $(x_2, y_2) = (-2, 7)$

$$\frac{7 - (-4)}{-2 - 2} = \boxed{\frac{11}{-4}}$$

b)  $-3x + 4y = 12$

$$3x - 4y = -12$$

Standard form  
Slope =  $-\frac{A}{B}$

$$m = \frac{-3}{-4} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}$$

c)  $y + 3 = 2(x - 3)$

Point  
Slope form

Slope = 2

$$\text{Slope of } \perp = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

d)  $y = 3(2x - 5)$

$$y = 6x - 15$$

$$\text{Slope} = \boxed{6}$$

6) a)  $y - (-4) = 3(x - 2)$  ← point slope

$$y + 4 = 3x - 6$$

$$y = 3x - 10$$
 ← slope intercept

$$y - 3x = -10$$

$$-3x + y = -10$$

$$\boxed{3x - y = 10}$$
 ← Standard form

b)  $m = \frac{7 - (-4)}{-2 - 2} = \frac{11}{-4}$

Use either point  $(2, -4)$  or  $(-2, 7)$

$$y - 7 = -\frac{11}{4}(x - (-2))$$
 ← point/slope

$$y - 7 = -\frac{11}{4}x - \frac{22}{4}$$

$$y = -\frac{11}{4}x + \frac{6}{4}$$
 ← slope/intercept

7) a)  $7x - 2$   
 $f(x) = 7x$   
 $g(x) = x - 2$

$$\boxed{g(f(x))}$$

$$y + \frac{11}{4}x = +\frac{6}{4}$$

$$\boxed{11x + 4y = +6}$$
 Standard form

b)  $\frac{12}{\sqrt{x+12}}$   
 $f(x) = x + 12$   
 $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$   
 $h(x) = \frac{12}{x}$

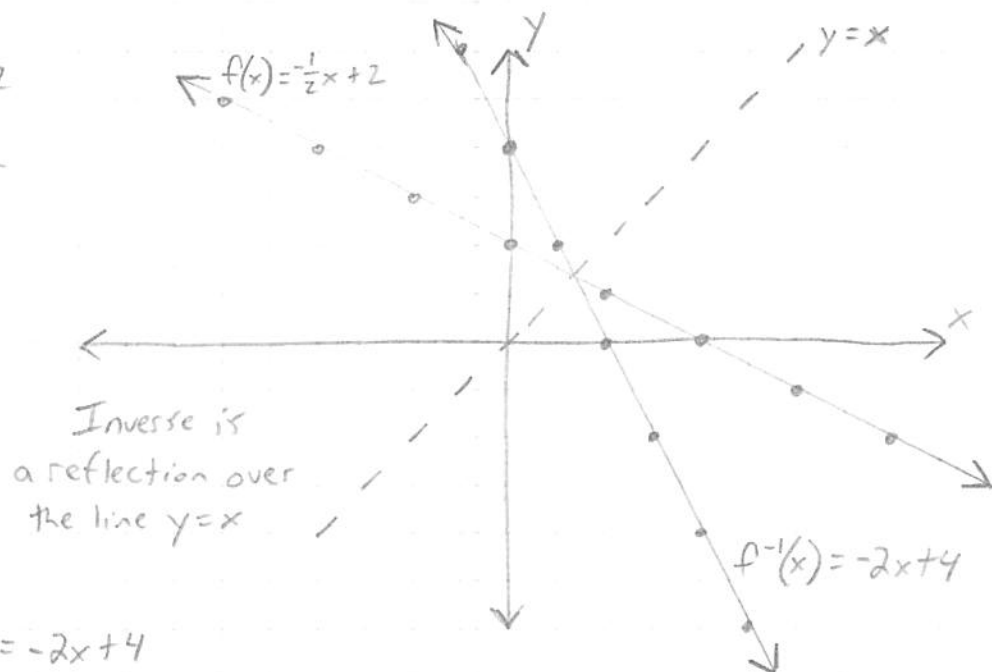
$$\boxed{h(g(f(x)))}$$

c)  $(x^4 - 6)^9$   
 $f(x) = x^4$   
 $g(x) = x - 6$   
 $h(x) = x^9$

$$\boxed{h(g(f(x)))}$$

$$8) a) f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{2} \quad b = 2$$



$$b) f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2}y + 2$$

$$x - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}y$$

$$-2(x - 2) = y \quad f^{-1}(x) = -2x + 4$$

$$-2x + 4 = y$$

$$9) f(x) = \sqrt{x-5} \quad g(x) = x^2 + 5$$

$$f(g(x)) = f(x^2 + 5) = \sqrt{x^2 + 5 - 5} = \sqrt{x^2} = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(g(x)) = g(f(x)) = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$g(f(x)) = g(\sqrt{x-5}) = (\sqrt{x-5})^2 + 5 = x - 5 + 5 = x \quad \checkmark$$

$$10) a) f(g(2))$$

$$g(2) = 3$$

$$f(3) = \boxed{1}$$

$$b) g(f(0))$$

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$g(2) = \boxed{3}$$

$$c) (g \circ f)(6)$$

$$f(6) = 0$$

$$g(0) = \boxed{2}$$

$$d) (f \circ f)(6)$$

$$f(6) = 0$$

$$f(0) = \boxed{2}$$

The given value will lead to a  $y$  value that becomes the input of the second function of the composition.